

DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1877.

The Official Organ of the City.

PRINTED AT THE STATE.

PUBLISHED IN

The News Building, No. 5, Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—For square (ten lines

quadrant) first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent

insertion 50 cents. No advertisement

inserted for less than \$1.00. Local notices

inserted for less than 50 cents. For

advertisements for any space or time can be

made at the News Building, No. 5, Martin Street.

CONTRACTS FOR THE SALE OF

ADVERTISEMENTS will positively not be

accepted unless the advertiser pays for them

in advance. The advertiser is responsible for

the correctness of the copy and for the

legitimacy of the business, except by paying

specialty for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Daily one year, \$5.00;

six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50.

One year, \$1.00; six months, 75 cents.

INvariably in advance.

CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily cir-

culation in the State, and is read by

the combined circulation of the other daily

and weekly papers in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each subscriber will be printed on

the yellow label, on which his name is

printed, the date when his subscription will

expire. Subscribers will be required to

send in time and address any copy of their

paper. Any subscriber failing to

send in his paper will be considered as

not having paid for it, and a copy will not

be sent him.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed

simply

THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

Persons unable to obtain the NEWS

at News Agencies, on Railway Trains

and other places where usually sold, will

write a favor by reporting the fact to us.

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us

by giving prompt information of any

delay in receiving their papers.

1877.

A Year of Momentous Po-

litical Events.

Prospectus of the Raleigh News.

Momentous events are thronging to

the front. Two political parties of the

country are marshaling their intellectual

forces for the constitutional battle, on

which hangs the fate of the government

for the ensuing four years, perhaps for

all time. From now until the 4th

of March the republic will be the theatre

of a drama more thrilling in interest

than any before enacted in America.

It will be followed, in all probability, by a

period of the profoundest concern to all

our people. Some predict a terrible

clash of arms, but whether or not war

results from the turbulent condition of

the public mind, it is certain that the

year 1877 will see such crowding occur-

rences of great moment.

Of these events and circumstances the

NEWS will be a watchful, faithful chron-

icler. Its news will be the freshest and

most reliable. Its comments and

editorials will be the most judicious

and the most valuable. Its

correspondents will be the most

experienced and the most reliable.

The NEWS will endeavor, in its

editorial course, to uphold the constitution

and the laws guaranteeing a truly

republican form of government. It will

counsel moderation in the treatment

of political questions, but will not

hesitate to take the side of right, as the

only foundation of enduring peace.

The NEWS is the authorized organ of

the Democratic party.

In all its departments—News and

U. S. JUDGE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Now that the Presidential complica-

tion is in a fair way to adjustment, the

House of Representatives will have the

opportunity of directing its attention to

other matters of grave public concern.

The one, which in our judgment, most

imperiously demands its prompt consid-

eration, is the official conduct of the

judge of this, the Fourth Judicial Cir-

cuit. A short time since, the Legisla-

ture of North Carolina formally arraign-

ed this judge at the bar of Congress for

gross and wanton outrage on the rights

and authority of the Supreme Court of

that State. It was alleged, that his ac-

tion was in direct disregard of the rules

of the United States Supreme Court, and

was a flagrant usurpation of authority

in a matter over which he had no legal

jurisdiction, and by which the rights of

all the citizens of that State were out-

raged. The charge is a grave one, and

is either true or false. If false, it is due

to truth and the good repute of the ju-

diiciary, that it be refuted. If true, it is

due to the people, to the government, to

the emine of justice itself, that the of-

fender be degraded and punished.

A pure and incorruptible judiciary is

a great public blessing; a corrupt and

subservient and venal judiciary is an

unspeakable curse to any commu-

nity.

Unfortunately, the antecedents of the

individual, who occupies the seat of ju-

stice in this circuit are not of a re-assur-

ing character, and they justify distrust

rather than confidence. His career as a

police judge in Baltimore was far from

reputable—and on that account perhaps,

commended him to the favorable consid-

eration of Grantism and led to his pres-

ent position. In the discharge of the

functions of his enlarged duties, he has

won the repute of base subservience to

power; and there is a widespread im-

pression among the people in his circuit,

that they detect the odor of venality

flowing from his official robes wherever

he goes. But be this the result of fact

or fancy, it is not the less incumbent on

the House of Representatives to thor-

oughly investigate the charges made

against this judicial functionary by one

of the States of the Union, and if found

to be true, to formally impeach him at

the bar of the Senate.

It may be alleged, that an impeach-

ment before a Republican Senate will

avail nothing. We have no right to make

any such assumption. The presumption

should be and is, that the Senate, rep-

resenting the States, is as eager as the

House for asserting and maintaining

the pure administration of justice and

vindicting the right. Our conviction

is, that there are many Republican sen-

ators who feel keenly the stigma which

Grantism has inflicted upon them and

the country by its judicial favorites, and

will go as far as the farthest to redress

it.

But be it as it may, the House of

Representatives—the grand inquest of

the nation—the immediate representa-

tives of the people, have a solemn duty

to perform in justice to their own char-

acter. To arraign this gross judicial

delinquent at the bar of the Senate, of

the country and of posterity, would be

a fitting vindication of themselves and

of the abused people they represent.

THE OLD COUNTY COURTS.

The letter of "Orange," which we

present elsewhere this morning reflects

we think the prevailing sentiment in the

middle belt of North Carolina, if not

the dominant popular opinion in other

sections, upon the subject of county gov-

ernments. It is becoming every day

each county. The change is urged up-

on us by the manifold reasons set

forth in the editorial of a tribune so

fairly constituted that they find it im-

possible to forecast its decision. That

the necessity and source of op-

position now.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

A Bill to be Entitled an Act to Provide

for the speedy completion of the

Western North Carolina Railroad, and

to Amend an Act Entitled "An

Act to Incorporate the Western

North Carolina Railroad." Ratified

the 13th day of March, A. D. 1875.

The General Assembly of North Carolina

do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Western North

Carolina Railroad Company, organized

in pursuance of the act entitled "An

Act to Incorporate the Western North

Carolina Railroad," ratified the 13th

day of March, A. D. 1875, shall be

deemed and held to be a corporation,

and to have all the franchises, powers,

rights, and advantages conferred, and

subject to all the duties imposed, by the

act entitled "An Act to incorporate the

Western North Carolina Railroad Com-

pany," ratified the 15th day of Febru-

ary, A. D. 1865, and all acts amendatory

thereto, except as may be modified, or

repealed by this act, and the act of which

it is amendatory; but no contingency

shall the State be liable for any money

or for any other property, or for the

cost of any work, or for the cost of

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under any circumstances or to leave

the property of the State to be

disposed of as the State may see

fit, and the State shall be

liable for the cost of any

other work, or for the cost of

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